REPRODUCED AT THE NETTONAL ARCHAVE! Without Rights Office Routing Slip Date: From: INFO ACTION INITIALS Ms. Derian Mr. Schneider an ian Mr. Jones Mr. Hill ales to Argentina for Human Ms. Bova Mr. Brody Ms. Hanson be in denying pending Mr. Heilsnis Sales (FMS) to the armed Ms. Hanley where there are serious Ms. Capps ALL FILE ports Control Act expresses tion and encouragement of COMMENTS: rights and fundamental : policy of not providing y engaged in a consistent lations and directs the t security assistance prothe stated policies and Efending governments. Department of State, A/GIS/IPS/SRP (Release () Excise () Deny () Declassify Exemptions b () () EQ 13526 25x ()()()-Declassify after _ With concurrence of Date_ NW [5706] B = 1000 Ed: 3306926 % = Rage: 1 Date: 36-37-231:

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(WITH SECRET ATTACHMENT)

TO:

The Secretary

THROUGH:

P - Mr. Habib

T - Mrs. Benson

FROM:

ARA - Terence A. Todman

D/HA - Paticia M. Derian

PM - Leslie Gelb

SUBJECT:

Restriction of Arms Sales to Argentina for Human

DIHA- Joves Comments to hits in T AR, AP

Rights Reasons

ISSUES FOR DECISION

How restictive should we be in denying pending commercial and Foreign Military Sales (FMS) to the armed forces and police of Argentina, where there are serious abuses of human rights?

ESSENTIAL FACTORS

Section 502B of the Arms Exports Control Act expresses as United States policy the promotion and encouragement of internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms. It further expresses a policy of not providing security assistance to any country engaged in a consistent pattern of gross human rights violations and directs the President to formulate and conduct security assistance programs in a manner which promotes the stated policies and avoids identifying the USG with offending governments.

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are being seriously violated atthough there have been sure recent signs suggesting some improvement; Her true int great stand

Forty-five requests for approval of licenses for commercial arms exports to Argentina are pending. The most urgent of these cases is a \$15 million commercial order from Bell-Textron for helicopters, equipped with exterior gun mounts and wiring. Two of them are for executive use and the rest for Argentina's Antartic activities. There are also two outstanding FMS cases, one for Mark-44 torpedoes and one for ammunition.

The Department has been denying FMS sales requests
and commercial export licenses for all items related to
internal security and is witholding 1977 FMS credits,
previously authorized by Congress. FMS credits for years
prior to FY 1977, however, are
military purchases. In the FY 78 security assistance bill
Congress appears ready to eliminate all FMS transactions
and military training grants, but allow one year's grace
until September 30, 1978, before the cut-off becomes effective,
thus providing some incentive to the Argentine government
to improve its human rights performance.

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US Interests in Argentina

Politice MILITARY - As the second largest country
in Latin America in population, area and per capita GNP,
Argentina is and will remain an important political influence in the region and the world. Its thousand miles
of coast line gives Argentina a potentially important role
in any future contingency involving the Southwestern Atlantic
and the straits of Magellan. The U.S., however, has no
military facilities in Argentina

Argentina has substantial uranium reserves and an ambitious nuclear power program. It has the most advanced nuclear capability of any Latin America state and the greatest potential for an autonomous fuel cycle. U.S. efforts to prevent proliferation in Brazil, and Latin America generally, depend critically on Argentina's acceptance of full-scope safeguards (which it has shown a conditional willingness to consider) and deferral of its fuel reprocessing program.

Economic - The U.S. is Argentina's largest trading partner (we currently have a \$250 million trade surplus).

U.S. banks hold \$3 billion of Argentina's debts and U.S. industry has some \$1.2 billion invested in the country.

Argentina is a major food exporter and may have in its extensive continental shelf large reserves of oil. Although the country has recently suffered severe economic troubles, it is

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a generally self-sufficient industrial and economic leader in Latin America.

THE OPTIONS

There is general agreement that we should not sell items on the U.S. munitions list related to internal security, civil law enforcement and crowd control to Argentina or sell munitions list items of any kind to Argentine internal security organizations. There is disagreement however, whether we should deny all FMS sales and commercial export the security of the defense articles on the munitions list, or whether we should ban only the "lethal" equipment, and be prepared to sell non-lethal munitions list equipment.

There are three options:

- 1. Continue our present policy of denying sales of items related to internal security or destined for internal security organizations but permit FMS cash and commercial sales of other munitions list items for the Argentine military, forces on a case by case basis.
- 2. Deny all new PMS cash and commercial sales of munitions list items, suspend use of unexpended PMS credits from prior years, and deny export licenses for equipment under order an angular front hyperical sales of
- 3. Continue our present policy of denying sales of items related to or destined for internal security forces, and, in addition, deny sales of "lethal" equipment to the PMS and Londward Argentine military forces. Exports of "non-lethal" items on the munitions list to these forces would be permitted.

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Option 1 - Current Policy

Pros

- -- Preserves a minimal tie with the Argentine armed forces -- a dominant institution in Argentina -- in a period of political instability.
- -- Is consistent with our policy toward other countries with poor human rights' records (e.g. Korea, Iran, Phillippines)
- -- Does least damage to our other interests in Argentina, particularly those involving nuclear non-proliferation.
- -- Provides some incentive for the Government to improve its human rights practices before the Congressionally legislated embargo comes into effect.

Cons

- Congressmen and by other influential groups as inconsistent with the provisions of the Security Assistance Act of 1976.
- -- May encourage the Argentine Government (and others) to assume the U.S. Government's human rights policy is hortative and that its punative elements can be safely ignored.

Option 2 - Time oray Hot En borgo

Pros

- -- is consistent with the spirit of the human rights provisions of security assistance legislation
- government and may strengthen the hand of its moderate
 - -- Will probably have wide public and Congressional support

Cons

- -- Will antagonize the Government and the armed forces and seriously damage such leverage as we have, both on the important nuclear proliferation problems and on human rights.
- -- Will force Argentina to look elsewhere for arms, possible including the USSR, thus complicating U.S. efforts to develop regional arms transfer controls, pursuant to the new arms transfer policy.
- -- Would prematurely abandon without trial the policy option of providing positive incentives as well as sanctions to promote human rights.

Option 3 - Non-Lethal Sales

Pros

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-- Generally similar to Option 1

Cons

-- Similar to Option 1, except that this option creates

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a difficult definitional problem (e.g. is a helicopter with hard points for mounting weapons a lethal item, even if the weapons themselves are not sold?)

Recommendations:
That you approve Option 1 to limit denials to internal
security weaponry (favored by ARA, PM and the Department
security weaponry, (favored by ARA, PM and the Department of Defense.
Approve Disapprove
ALTERNATIVELY, that you approve Option 2 to deny all
FMS cash and commercial export licenses for defense articles
on the Munitions List to Argentina; ponding a change in its
human_rights-practices (favored by D/HA and S/P)
Approve Disapprove
ALTERNATIVELY, that you approve Option 3 to limit
denials to "lethal equipment".
Approve Disapprove
Significant a change in the Magazine Home Aights protectionally trigger a re-examination of the policy a depted.
PM/SAS: Winship U:DTice PM/MC:Robinson Legal Advisor:Michel S/P:RFeinberg H:CCutter ACDA:Lwatton (substance)

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